

30. (previously amended) A method of claim 1, wherein the lysozyme is isolated from a natural source such as eggs.
31. (previously amended) A method of claim 1, wherein the lysozyme is produced by a bioprocess such as fermentation.
32. (previously amended) A method of claim 1, wherein the mammal is a human.
33. (previously amended) A method of claim 1, wherein the pneumonia is due to viruses, bacteria, or fungi, including pneumonias related to HIV-induced immunodeficiency
34. (previously amended) A method of claim 1, wherein the lysozyme is administered with a carrier, such as DMSO, an alcohol, or water
35. (previously amended) A method of claim 1, wherein the effective amount of lysozyme is from about 10 micrograms per kilogram body weight per day to about 1 milligram per kilogram body weight per day.

### **REMARKS**

#### **Claim Rejections Under 35USC § 102**

1) The Examiner rejects claims 28, 29, 32-34 under USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Luniakin et al, stating that "Luniakin teaches administering lysozyme to a patient for treating pneumonia." For the reasons presented below, reconsideration of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Luniakin only suggests that giving lysozyme in conjunction with antibiotic therapy results in a slightly better outcome than that associated with antibiotic

therapy. Luniakin does not teach lysozyme as a substitute for antibiotic therapy, implying that it is not a substitute for the normally prescribed agents. The role of